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The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 7. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1862. NO. 16.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

B. McCRUM,.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,)..... $1.50.
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The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the world for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exhalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformity, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are to apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those failing into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.—
No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

THERE are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pain s in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentlemen of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to this Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Maryland.

Choice Poetry.

WANTING A HUSBAND.

BY MISS LIZZIE G. W.

To some worthy gentleman, wanting a wife,
I offer myself a partner for life,
I've a heart that is kind, loving, and true,
And if you're deserving, will love none but you.

My virtues domestic are easily told—
I can keep a house tidy, can cook but can't scold;
For music, I own, I have taste and some skill,
But can handle the kettle and tray full as well.

I know that I'm neat, and they say that I'm pretty,
Of moderate sense, though not very *witty*,
I have some sense in my head, with a sprinkle of fun,
But for *cents* in my pockets, I assure you I've none.

I've common school learning, with a smattering of French,
But to Latin and Greek I make no pretense;
My complexion's a blonde; my eyes are a blue;
My waist is quite slender—I'm just five feet two.

My fingers don't taper so much as I'd like,
But then they are rather a delicate white;
My foot is not small, my shoe numbers four,
My weight, usually, is one hunred—or more.

My hair is auburn: my teeth are like pearls;
I've red pouting lips, and pretty brown curls;
Don't you think me a model of meekness and love?
Or a gold-winged *peri* just strayed from above?

For I'm neither a princes, a queen, or a fairy,
Altho', I presume, you will think me quite *airy*,
But a pretty plump maiden, scarce seventeen,
Who wants a companion that is fit for a queen.

And now, if you like, you can make up your mind,
That you'll have you a wife that is truly refined;
That can cook, wash and sew, make butter and cheese,
Or sit in the parlor with grace and with ease.

And now, if some gentleman worthy of note,
And not a young *whiskerando* or a *goat (tee)*,
Will address through the mails, "Miss Lizzie," then I
Will grant you a prompt and speedy reply.

Select Miscellany.

A NIGHT ADVENTURE IN PARIS.

It was during the first months of my residence in Paris, in the days of Charles the Tenth, and nearly five and thirty years ago. I had been to take a farewell dinner and a temperate glass or two of Medoc, with a fellow townsmen and neighbor of mine, who was on the point of returning to the paternal roof in Somersetshire. He had been studying medicine and the elements of practical chemistry for the last year, under the watchful eye of his uncle, a pharmacien in the Place Vendome, and it was there, in the small-lighted back room behind the shop, which fronted Napoleon's triumphal column, that we had our modest symposium. I was loth to part with him, he had been so true a friend; he it was who crammed me with colloquial French—the popular idioms of the Parisian highways; who made me acquainted with all the ins and outs, the byeways and the short cuts of old Lutetia, and taught me how to solve the difficult problem of cutting my coat according to my cloth, which in those days was unfortunately very scanty indeed.

It is not much to be wondered at that I forgot the lapse of time, and that, when at length I screwed myself up to the pitch of saying the last adieus, and had torn myself away, it should be verging to the small hours of the morning. In truth, it was on the point of striking one when I left the house, and before I had well got clear of the broad "Place" the hour had struck.

At any other time I should not have cared a straw about this, but have walked on quietly to my lodging in the Rue Richelieu; but now I knew that would be of no use. That old concentrated essence of verjuice, Ganache, the porter, to save himself a little trouble, had detained my letters of a morning till I came down, instead of sending them by the *garcon* to my room on the fourth floor, and I had quarreled with him in consequence, and given notice to quit at the end of my month. Since our quarrel he had used me savagely, and I knew he was no more likely to let me in after one o'clock than he was to pay my tailor's bill.

This reflection brought me to a standstill. What should I do? Where should I go? To increase my chagrin, it began to rain in a rather sharp shower. Instinctively I faced about, ran across the Place, and got under the shelter of the piazza in the Rue de Castiglione, just in time to save myself from a drenching torrent which burst on the streets like a water spout. I was walking up and down in the dark, taking counsel of myself, until the storm should cease, when I stumbled and tripped over somebody lying crouched up at the foot of a pillar.

"Is that you, Janin?" said a rather whining voice, which seemed to proceed from some one in the act of waking from sleep.

"No," said I, "it isn't Janin; who are you? and why are you lying here this time of night?"

"Un pauvre aveugle," said he; "I am waiting here for my comrade, who is gone to the spectacle. You see, M'sieu, Janin is fond of the spectacle, and while he is getting his fill of it, I take my pastime on the cold stones."

I thought it but a grim sort of joke, and told him I should think better of Janin if he were more considerate for his friend.

The poor blind wretch did not agree with me, and, to my surprise, began vindicating the character of Janin. "You see, M'sieu," said he, "if I am blind, Janin has good eyesight, and why should he not enjoy it? He may as well be blind as I, if he is to see nothing. One should not be selfish although one is unfortunate."

While he was speaking, and I was inwardly admiring his simple magnanimity, Janin came up at a quick pace, and chanting a lively ditty. "What, my old philosopher! so you have company," he said, "I am afraid I must disturb your conference."

"Make no apology for that, I pray," said I, "but if you can direct me to a lodging I shall be obliged."

"You are English," said Janin; "there is an English house in the Rue de l' Odeon, which is always open till two. If you make for the Point Neuf at once, and step out, you will be there in good time."

"Good-night, then, my lads." And away I trudged at a round pace for the Point Neuf—crossed it in a pelting shower, and made the best of my way to the Rue du l' Odeon. I accounted myself fortunate in reaching the house a few minutes before the hour for closing the door, but found that I had not so much cause for congratulation as I had imagined, as the place was full, and the only accommodation the landlady could offer was a small truckle bed in a two bed-room, already bespoken for the night by a previous comer.

Being wet through by the rain, and feeling that I should not mend matters by faring further, I was fain to make a virtue of necessity, and accept the truckle bed. Moreover, wishing to get out of my damp garments as quickly as possible, I asked for my candle, and was forthwith shown to the dormitory, which I found was up four flight of stairs. I lost no time in getting between the sheets, but had no intention of going to sleep till I knew at least what sort of a subject was to be the companion of my slumbers. So I took a book from my pocket, and placing a candle on a chair by the bedside, began to read, resolved to keep my light burning and myself awake until the sound of footsteps on the stairs should apprise me of the approach of the stranger. After the lapse of about half an hour, the sounds I was listening for approached, and then, clapping the extinguisher on the light, I lay back, half closed my eyes, and affected to sleep.

The figure that now entered the room was not at all a fascinating one, to my view at least. He was a man about five and thirty, jauntily garbed in one of the pea-green, high collared surtouts current among the fast men who affected the Luxembourg quarter of the Paris of that day, but which surtout, like the rest of his garments, seemed to have run all too suddenly to seed. There was something boozy and vicious in the expression of his face, which, spite of a firce looking moustache, gave one the idea of meanness and servility coupled with a reckless kind of bravado, which smacked rather of swagger than of daring; and in every feature there was the impress of debauchery and intemperance. He uttered a brief, common place greeting as he entered the room, but finding that I took no notice of it, probably concluded that I was asleep, and so said no more.

In less than five minutes he had bundled himself into bed and had put out the light, and after a few minutes more began to give audible tokens of the soundness of his slumbers. Though I had formed the worst opinion of my companion, I did not feel the slighest alarm. He evidently had no hostile purpose; he had no weapon of any kind, not even a stick, and I felt assured that in a personal encounter I could easily master him. Still, there was something in his wandering eye, which never rested for a moment on a single spot, that I did not like, and I felt a little annoyed with myself that I had not placed my garments a little nearer my hand, instead of spreading them on chairs in the middle of the room to dry. These thoughts, however, were but momentary, and in a very brief space I had forgotten everything in a quiet slumber.

I suppose I may have slept about two hours, and the dawn was just breaking, when I was awoke by a slight noise like something falling on the tiled floor of the apartment. Luckily I did not start or make the least movement, but, half opening my eyes, in the full consciousness of the situation, I saw that my companion was in the act of getting out of bed. His movements were so slow, cautiously and noiselessly made, that they aroused my suspicions and I watched him narrowly through my seemingly closed lids. With the stealthiness of a prowling cat he got upon his feet, and, with his eyes fixed on me, advanced slowly to the foot of my bed. His object plainly was to be sure that I slept; and I took care to betray no sign of wakefulness that might undeceive him.—After a statute-like watch of a few moments he seemed to have assured himself of my slumbers, and, turning softly round, thrust his hand into one of the pockets of my pantaloons, and, withdrawing the contents, retreated to his bed, carrying the plunder with him. Here he lay motionless for several minutes, watching me attentively the while. At length he raised himself, and drawing a canvass bag from beneath his pillow, deposited beneath it the booty he had seized, replaced it and lay down, as if to compose himself to sleep.

My blood was boiling in my veins at the fellow's impudent robbery, and I felt half inclined to rise and pummel him as he lay, and recover my property. There was no occasion, however, for any hurry; and, reflecting that second thoughts are sometimes best, I lay still, endeavoring to form some plan for doing myself justice, if it might be, without a scene of violence, which might be attended with unpleasant consequences, but fully determined to do battle for my own, if no other alternative presented itself. The contents of the pocket which the scoundrel had rifled amounted to about three pounds English, all in five francs pieces, which I had received from my friend of the night before, in final discharge of an accommodation account between us. This was no great sum, to be sure, but it was more than I could then afford to lose; and, indeed, the idea of resigning it without a struggle was the last I should have thought of entertaining.

While puzzling my brains for some practicable expedient, which, however did not present itself, I could not help admiring the calm placidity of the countenance of the villain who robbed me, who from his satisfied expression seemed to be enjoying the consciousness of some good action; but in this I was deceived. The rascal was no more asleep than I was. If my anxiety and indignation were perplexing me, his apprehensions were at the same time troubling him; and just as I was abandoning all hope of concocting a plan for the recovery of my money without fighting for it, a movement on his part put me in possession of one which had at least the promise of success. I saw him open his eyes suddenly, and fix them full on me; then rising, he withdrew the canvass bag once more from beneath his pillow, and stepped out of bed with it in his hand. There stood upon the window sill a withered geranium in a glazed earthenware pot—the plant was a mere stick, which had dried up and died for want of water. To my amazement the thief lifted the plant out of the pot by the stem, raising the earth in which it had grown, and which was all matted together by the roots, along with it; he then deposited the bag in the bottom of the pot, and, replacing the plant, got quickly into bed once more.

I saw at once that this move placed the result of the game very much in my own power, and I soon made up my mind how to act. I do not suppose that either of us went to sleep again; and I have often thought since what a curious study we might have presented to any concealed spectator who should have been in the secret of our relative predicaments during the following two hours or so. I knew, of course, that my light fingered would not think of rising till I was up and gone; having placed his booty where he might reasonably deem it beyond the possibility of discovery, he was doubtless prepared to out-face any suspicion or accusation that might be made against him, and therefore he had the field to himself. Accordingly about seven o'clock, I got up, deliberately washed and dressed, and, having finished my toilet, was almost ready to start, being well aware all the while that the fellow who was feigning sleep, had his eyes upon me, and was watching for the moment when I should discover my loss. Of course I did not discover it; but when I had drawn on my boots, and was ready to go, I became suddenly aware that the atmosphere of the room was insufferably close, and began to puff and blow, and ejaculate interjectional complaints of the want of air; at the next moment I ran to the window, threw it wide open with one hand, and leaning forward as if to catch the morning breeze, awkwardly swept off the flower pot down into the little court seventy feet below.

In an instant the seeming sleeper was standing in his shirt on the middle of the floor and demanding with an angry oath what I done.

"Nothing," said I, "beyond breaking a flower pot—the plant was withered and good for nothing. Excuse my awkwardness; I will idemnify the landlady. Good morning."

My nonchalence deceived the scoundrel, and he stood aside to let me pass, looking rather black, however, as I walked out.—There seemed to be no one astir in the house, save the garcon, who was roasting coffee at the open door, and I was only made aware of him by the agreeable fumes which assailed my nostrils, as I sped like a greyhound down the stairs. In half a minute I was in the little back court, where lay the smashed remains of the pot and the withered flower. Feeling morally certain that the shock-head and growling visage of the thief were protruding from the window above, I drew the canvass bag from the crumbled dry mould, and held it up to his gaze. There he was, sure enough growling and grinding his teeth with rage and mortification.

"Why don't you cry 'stop thief?'" I bawled out to him. "Did you think to catch the Englishman asleep? *Au revoir*, Coquin!"

I waited no reply, but making for the street, jumped into the first firacre that came in view, and in half an hour had alighted at my own lodging. As I was mounting to my apartment, I met on the stairs my friend and chum Ollendorf, who was sallying forth to meet his morning pupils.

"Halloo!" said he, "you've been out all night?"

"Yes," said I, "and I've had an adventure."

"Good! let me hear all about it."

I told him how I had passed the night and all that had happened.

"Capital!" he cried, "and have you examined the thief's bag."

No, I have not done that yet; but of course it contains nothing but what is my own."

"Do not be too sure of that. Come we will examine it together."

He followed me into my room, and I lugged forth the bag, feeling confident that the fertile imagination of my philological friend had misled him, as it was apt to do. To my astonishment there were in the bag in addition to the money rifled from my pocket, a gold napoleon, a five franc piece, and a pair of enormously large circular ear-rings of alloyd gold, such as one often sees in the ears of the provincial immigrants who crowd the wharves, the markets and warehouses of Paris.

"There!" said my friend, "you see that the rascal had more strings to his bow than you gave him credit for. If you had made an uproar and a charge of theft, he could have retorted the charge upon you—would have shown his own empty pockets, and might have stood as good a chance of criminating you as you of criminating him. However, you may forgive him, since he has paid you for the trouble of defeating his purpose; and really, I think he has treated you handsomely."

"Against his will; but, seriously, what ought I to do? Had I not better put the affair into the hands of the police?"

"Do you know the rule in such cases here? If not, I must tell you that if you put the thief's money into the hands of the police, you will also be compelled to hand over the whole contents of the bag; and how much of it you will get back, and when you will get any, you must be cleverer than I am if you can guess."

I finally decided not to trouble the police about the business; but as I could not have made use of the scoundrel's money, any more than I could have worn the huge ear-rings, I wrapped both up in paper together, and placed them in my pocket-book until time and circumstances should present some fit and proper mode of disposing of them.

It was about a year after the above adventure, and when the details of it had almost faded from my memory, that I was invited by a friend from England to accompany him on a visit to one of the Parisian prisons—if I recollect right it was the New Bicetre, which after a deal of solicitation and trouble, he had obtained permission to inspect. While we were wandering through the workshops, in which the prisoners labor together in silence for so many hours a day, as my friend was committing his notes to paper, I amused myself by scanning the demoralized physiognomies around me, little suspecting that I was destined to find an acquaintance among them. Close to my elbow there stood a man at a bench, bending over his work, which was that of carving sabots from unshapely blocks of willow wood. I was admiring the rapidity and boldness of his execution, when he suddeuly lifted his head and exposed to view the face, which I had formerly studied with such deliberation, of the thief of the Rue de l' Odeon. I knew him at once, and saw that the recognition was mutual, for he lowered his head instantly, and plainly sought to elude my gaze. I could not of course, speak to him then, without contravening the rules of the prison; but on my imparting my wish to do so to the guide who had us in charge, he promised to give me the opportunity I sought, when we had finished our survey. He was as good as his word, and before leaving the prison I was conducted to the delinquent in his own cell, whither he had remanded that I might see him.—The poor wreteh, who, it was clear, imagained that I was going to lodge a fresh charge against him, seemed struck with a mortal pallor as I entered.

"Do not be alarmed," I said, "I have no complaint to make against you; but I have been wishing to meet you, and to make restoration of property which may perhaps be of use to you." I unfolded my pocket book and took out the little packet containing the napoleon, the five franc piece and the ear rings. These I think, belong to you—is it not so?"

He bowed assent, but did not speak.

"Take them," I said, "and take better care of them than you did when you had them last."

He glanced at the attendant as if to imply that the man's presence prevented his saying more, and merely replied with impressive earnestness, "M'sieu, you *are* a man of honor!"

I wish I could return the compliment.

A MODEL CHARGE TO A JURY.—It seems to us that the following is worthy of the defunct but never forgotten Wouter Van Twiler:

"If the jury believe, from the evidence, that the plaintiff and defendant were partners in the grocery, and that the plaintiff bought out the defendant, and gave his note for the interest, and the defendant paid for the note by delivering to the plaintiff a cow which he warranted not breachy, and the warranty was broken by reason of the breachiness of the cow, and he drove the cow back and tendered her to the dedendant, but the defendant refused to receive her, and the plaintiff took her home again, and put a heavy yoke or poke upon her to prevent her from jumping the fence, and by reason of the yoke or poke she broke her neck and died; and if the jury further believe that the defendant's interest in the grocery was worth anything, the plaintiff's note was worthless, and the cow good for nothing, either for milk or beef, then the jury must find out themselves how they will decide the case; for the court, if she understands herself, and she thinks she do, is at a considerable nonplus how such a case should be exactly decided."

A WESTERN INJIN HUNTER.—A lady from the far West with her husband, was awakened in the night of their arrival in the city of Penn, by an alarm of fire, and the yells of several companies of fireman as they dashed along the streets.

"Husband! husband!" she cried, shaking her worser half into consciousness; "only hear the Injins! why this beats all the scalp dances I ever heard."

"Nonsense!" growled the gentleman, composing himself to sleep, "there are no Indians in Philadelphia."

"No Injins indeed!" she replied, "as if I didn't know a war whoop when I heard one!"

The next morning, on descending to breakfast, they were saluted with the inquiry of—

"Did you hear the engines last night? what a noise they made!"

Turning to her husband with an air of triumph, the lady exclaimed—

"There! I told you they were Injins!"

☞ A story of an enterprising news-boy is told by a detroit paper. He took the telegraphic heading of the news of the Tennessee battle, and at his own expense, had them telegraphed to Port Huron and the various places along the railroad route. On the receipt of such news everybody was stirred up and eager to get the full particulars. As the evening train arrived at the various stations he found crowds anxiously awaiting him, and everybody calling for the papers. At Port Huron a meeting was in progress at the church, and the choir was singing as the whistle sounded the approach of the train. The meeting at once broke up and the congregation dispersed to read the news, and in a few moments every paper had been disposed of.

"HAPPY MARRIAGES."—Mahomet when only twenty-five years of age, married a wife of forty; Shakespeare's Ann Hathaway, was seven years his senior; Doctor Johnson's lady was twice his age at their marriage; Howard, the philanthropist, at twenty-five, selected a wife of fifty-two; and Mrs. Row, the authoress, was fifteen years the senior of her husband; Margaret Fuller married the Count D. Ossolf, ten years younger than herself, and the immortal Jenny Lind is said to be eight or ten years older than her Otto Goldschmidt. And those were what are called "happy marriages."

☞ The following incident of the battle of Shiloh is related by an eye and ear witness:—Two Kentucky regiments met face to face, and fought each other with terrible resolution, and it happened that one of the Federal soldiers wounded and captured his brother, and after handing him back, began firing at a man near a tree, when the captured brother called to him and said, "Don't shoot there any more—that's father."

☞ Mrs. Mary Ann Signer, recently divorced from Mr. Isaac M. Singer, the sewing machine man, had awarded to her by the Supreme Court of New York, almony to the amount of eight thousand dollars per annum, with seven hundred and fifty dollars for counsel fee, all reasonable and necessary advances made by the defendant to the plaintiff since the commencement of the action, to be deducted.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.—The solar system has a large family but only one sun.

Why is a field of grass older than yourself? Because it is past your age.

Who is the largest man? The lover; he is a fellow of tremendous sighs.

Who is the most liberal man? The grocer; he gives most everything a weigh.

☞ The coat of a horse is the gift of nature. That of an ass is often the work of a tailor.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1862.

The Harrisburg Telegraph and the Blair County Whig.

Hon. Louis W. Hall, late Speaker of the Senate, has been and still is the object of a most malignant series of attacks in the columns of the Blair County *Whig*, until the manner in which he is assailed, begins to attract the attention and the disapproval of the Republican press of the Commonwealth. Ex-Speaker Hall has surely been guilty of no act in the least meriting the censure heaped upon him by the *Whig*, while on the other hand his conduct in the State Senate, during the three sessions of his term, was of a character to win for him the esteem and confidence of his opponents, and the hearty commendation and gratitude of his friends. To a mind comprehensive, and a clear judgment of what is right, Speaker Hall joined the most enlightened views on all public affairs, so that he at once became the speaker and leader of the Senate. His integrity here was never doubted. His purpose of pure and lofty patriotism was never questioned; and therefore we are pained and disgusted with the persistent manner in which he is assailed by the *Whig*. If the editor of that journal has a private grudge to satisfy, he should remember that while he attempts to realize that satisfaction by his present course, he perils the party and principles for which he professes attachment, and also lays himself bare to the charge of engaging in the slander of a man whose character is without reproach in the highest social and political circles of the Commonwealth. We trust, for the sake of truth and decency, that these attacks will be suppressed for the future.

We are not surprised at the above, which appeared in the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Friday morning last. We presume the editor of that paper did not know that the *Whig* had changed hands, and that its present editor is the notoriously corrupt John Brotherline, whose past life has been so marked with acts of meanness that his attacks on Mr. Hall are viewed, by honest and high-minded men, of *all* parties, in this county, as a futile attempt to *levy black mail*, in which the *Whig* editor, we trust, will *never* succeed. This corrupt and stupid trickster issues, week after week, his sheet filled with a repetition of the stalest falsehoods and the basest lies, so ridiculous in their character, so false on their face, that they bare their own refutation and stamp the author as a liar and villifier. Ex-Speaker Hall is far above the harmless shafts of this pilferer of the Goverment. No man, of any party here, but respects and esteems him, and the force of Brotherline's silly attacks on him, and the value of his *influence* will be demonstrated by the people if chance ever offers of sustaining Mr. Hall. We know no surer way to popular favor than for one to have the opposition of the present editor of the *Whig*. His *influence* would consign to oblivion the most popular man in our community. It is notoriously known that while Brotherline was engaged in fleecing Uncle Sam, at Washington, he took it into his head to be appointed to a paymastership in the regular army, and that he boasted that Mr. Hall could get it for him and that he would *force* it by the *power* o. the press!! We give what we know to b the opinion of everybody that knows th man, that if Secretary Stanton shoul make such an appointment there would g up such a howl from this district as would prevent one vote in the Senate in favor o endorsing it. If Mr. Hall desires to carry a dead weight that he cannot shake off let him attach his fortunes to those of this Horse Contractor. We assure the *Telegraph* that the people in this "neck o' timber" understand the *Whig* and its *moral, high-toned* editor. They are disgusted with his course and his endeavors to bring the "hard cash." "Cease, viper, ye gnaw at a pile."

☞ We need not tell our readers this week that the stars of Jeff. Davis' "Confederate Government" are like the lost pleiades—snuffed out—gone under—or skedaddled out of the earth's orbit into unknown regions of space. If we were dealing with a generous foe instead of the gang of traitors, thieves and incendiaries which compose the leading politicians of the South, we should feel some compassion to see their pride so suddenly humbled, and wish, perhaps, that they might be let down easy. But the confounded impudence of the fellows in stealing our forts, arms and public money, and territory that we had bought and paid for; and then fighting us with our cannon, and trying even to steal the Government itself, (as they did in the first instance,) has put them out of the pale of sympathy from even the most tender-hearted among us. If a vote could now be taken, nine-tenths of our citizens would decide to hang the fellows the moment they are caught; but we suppose that extreme measures will be waived in consideration of the fact that so large a portion of the Southern people sustained them in their criminal folly. They will not probably be hung, but we hope they will be compelled to leave the country.

Proclamations of Gen. Hunter and President Lincoln.

The daily papers of Saturday last contained the following proclamation, purporting to have emanated from General Hunter, now in command of the military division of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Some doubt the authenticity of the document, and we have no positive information as to its genuineness. The President in his proclamation, issued on Monday last, in reference thereto, evinces a doubt as to whether such a proclamation has really been issued, but, "taking time by the forelock," he embraces the occasion to give his views in relation to the issuing of such manifestoes by military officers, showing them clearly that it does not belong to their duties, and that he reserves to himself the authority and responsibility of issuing such documents in case it should become indispensibly necessary to the maintenance of the government. The President has envinced more nerve, since this struggle commenced, than many gave him the credit of possessing. He fears not to speak his opinions and carry out his views, no matter who stands in the way or who may be effected thereby. The radicals of both parties alike find him their opponent, and one that cannot be moved by any pressure. Knowing the right he maintains it.

The following is the proclamation of the President, embracing that of General Hunter;

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, there appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Maj. Gen. Hunter in the words and figures, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862.

GENEEAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible; the persons in these three States—Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

(Official,) DAVID HUNTER,
Major General Commanding.
Ed. W. Smith, Acting Assistant General.

And whereas, The same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding; therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information or belief of an intention, on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine, and further, that neither General Hunter or any other commander or person has been authorized by the government of the United States to make a proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known, that whether it be competent for me, as Commander in chief of the Army and Navy to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensible to the maintenance of the Government, the excuses of such supposed powers are questions which under my responsibility I reserve to myself and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commands in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police relations in armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolitionment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such States in its direction, to compensate for the inconveniences of public and private losses produced by such a change of system.

The resolution in the language above quoted as adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the Nation to the State and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the argument for yourselves, you cannot if you would be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging if it may be far above personal and partizan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of Heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, or in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-six.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

THE CHURCH OF SHILOH.—The Tennessee correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says the proper name for the recent battle in Tennessee is the battle of Shiloh. He says:—The title arises from the presence on the battle field, in close proximity to the point of the first attack, of a little church of unpretending appearance and considerable antiquity. It was the place of worship where the few inhabitants of the surrounding country assembled to hear the Gospel expounded, and, it is hoped, to better, by precept and example, their morals and politics. It was built about fifty years ago, by a French Huguenot, who, being an enthusiast, and something of an anchorite, left his home and founded, in the wilderness of Lower Tennessee, a community of his sect, whose influence should in time extend over the limits of the New World, and, in a measure, defy its progenitor. He lived in solitude, his humble church being his home, and the little field beyond the means of his subsistence. Some time afterwards, however, the little church became an unlawful trysting place, and one morning he was found weltering in his blood.—For years afterwards the untutored inhabitants looked at the blood stain which marked the spot where he fell, in superstitious awe, but time washed it out, and the church of Shiloh again became the place of worship.

☞ General Scott says:—"Davis will not be caught. He will probably escape through Texas into Mexico. To the more prominent traitors who may be taken, I would mete out a system of judicious but liberal hanging."

The Blair County Whig and the Penn'a Rail Road Company.

We are well aware that many of our readers may be displeased at our noticing the repeated and silly attacks of Brotherline on the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company. We do so in this instance at the request of a leading and influential coal shipper, who resides in Hollidaysburg, and who is largely engaged in the shipping of coal from Gallitzin to that point. He desires us to say that there is not one word of truth in the assertion of the editor of the *Whig* that the Penn'a Rail Road Co. has increased the rates on coal between those points. So much we say to oblige our friend and so much as to windy article "No. 13."

We might further truthfully remark, for the benefit of Mr. Brotherline, that a condition of the repeal of the Tonnage Tax was, that a reduction to that amount should be made on the freight, and that in no instance has the company violated the act. Coal was not inclu led in the condition, as the Legislature, six years before, had repealed it as to that, How silly, vindictive and false must the *Whig* articles appear in the eyes of all sensible men.—He seems to be determined to try to injure the business interests of his own town.—From his opposition to the repairing of the canal down to this latest and meanest lie, his *motive* is so transparent, that any man with half an eye can read him. So ridiculous was this last canard that he was forced to add a "P. S." stating himself that there was not a word of truth in what he had written. We think this should have satisfied our Hollidaysburg friend, but at his request we again show up the *truthfulness* of "*Honest* John."

The Southerners.

So far as our armies have penetrated the Southern States, our soldiers have found but little Union sentiment among the people. It may be that many who are really for the Union are afraid to avow their sentiments openly, lest, should the Union forces be withdrawn from their localities, they may be subjected to outrages from the rebels around them. But we have an idea that love for the Union is a scarce comodity in the cotton States. The question here arises, can we hope to bring back the people of the Southern States into the Union? We answer yes. Although they have been accustomed to lord it over their negroes until they themselves cannot bear restraint they will, nevertheless, be forced into the Union traces, and if they do not like the treatment they will receive, they can pack up their duds and leave. As one of the Federal officers said at Nashville, we shall bring the soil of the revolted States back into the Union, and if the people don't like it, they can leave. A large portion of the rebel territory, including New Orleans, has been purchased and paid for by the United States, and it is absurd to suppose that we shall consult those who have robbed us of it as to the expediency of taking our own again.

If, then, we find no Union feeling at the South after putting down this rebellion, we shall gradually manufacture it by promoting a military emigration from the North. Very few of our soldiers who go South will want to return here, and thousands will be found eager and ready to follow them. We are told that the rebels are resolved to convert their territory into a howling wilderness sooner than yield us peaceable possession of it. Be it so. We will soon send plenty of hardy pioneers to reclaim it, after the fashion of Western settlements. After all, this would, perhaps, be the very best thing that could happen the South. It would infuse a new life into the country by teaching the Southerners that the labor of one industrious white man was equal to that of about a dozen lazy negroes, and cheaper by far.

From McClellan's Army.

The Associated Press' Army Correspondent sends a dispatch from White House, Virginia, dated Sunday, in which he says that the advance guard of our forces on the main road to Richmond, by way of Bottom's Bridge, drove the enemy across the Chickahominy river, at that point, on Saturday morning. When our troops arrived within half a mile of the Bridge, which is burned, they were opened upon by a brisk fire of artillery from the opposite side of the river. No one was injured.—This Bridge *is fifteen miles from Richmond*. At this point our troops will experience considerable difficulty in crossing, as the country is low and swampy on both sides of the river.

A reconnoisance was made on Saturday by one of the gunboats, with two companies of infantry under Major Williams, and one section of Ayre's battery, up the Pamunkey river, a distance of twenty-five miles from here. At a point known as Russell's Landing, *they found the steamer Logan, one propeller and one hundred schooners on fire.—They were laden mostly with corn, which was being unloaded.* Some contrabands on shore stated that when the rebels saw our gunboats coming they commenced putting the corn on board again, so as to insure its destruction. A few shells soon dispersed the remaining rebels in that locality, when the gunboat returned to White House.

The roads for the past three days have been next to impassable, owing to recent heavy rains. A division train was *thirty-six hours* in making its way *five miles*, with teams doubled, together with assistance furnished by a large number of troops. The advance of the army from this point must necessarily be slow. From here it loses the benefit of river transportation, requiring all the supply trains at the disposal of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish so vast a body of men with subsistence. The bridge between here and the enemy has been destroyed, and every imaginable obstruction placed in the way of our advance.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 12th has a lengthy article on the evacuation of Norfolk and Yorktown and the conduct of the war generally. It says: "By abandoning detached posts, which are within reach of the enemy's fleet, and which it is therefore impossible to defend, we are enabled to concentrate powerful forces upon essential points and to baffle the enemy in every attack of vital importance." The same paper makes mention of a terrible panic in Richmond on Friday on the approach of our gunboats. On Sunday, the Army of the Potomac ceased its labors. The troops remained in camp enjoying a day of rest.

☞ The largest ship-owner in Great Britain, and in fact, in the world, is Ralph Brocklebank, Vice President of the Royal Insurance Company, who has afloat nearly six hundred sail of vessels.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

☞ What is that which makes all women equally pretty? Putting the candles out.

☞ Hon. Charles J Ingersoll died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Wednesday of last week.

☞ A little boy, three years of age, son of Mr. Wolf of Johnstown, was drowned in the basin, at that place, a week since.

☞ It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to lose her good name, if a nice young man gives her a better.

☞ The women of Portland have a watchful eye over their daughters, and make them wear little bells on their persons, to denote where they are and what they are about.

☞ Commodore Foote is a very religious man, as is well known. Some one says that the rebels, who are feeling his bombs, must think he belongs to the "hard-shell Baptists."

☞ An Irishman has always an answer for anything. A Corkonian, on being asked at breakfast how he came by "that black eye," said that he had "slept on his fist."

☞ Anatomists say that man changes entirely every seven years. If so, would it be lawful for a man to attempt to collect a bill of over seven years standing. The debtor, according to anatomists, is not the man.

☞ "Julious, why did Gen. Grant rest uneasy de night fore he took Fort Donelson?" "Dunno, Massa Johnson; spose he did'nt feel sleepy."—"No, sah! 'Twas case he 'spected to get a *Pillow* and only got a *slip*.

☞ At Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the approach of our forces, the rebels destroyed no less than twenty-two boats, several of which were good steamers, and burned twenty thousand dollars' worth of cotton.

☞ The Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad has placed five refreshment cars on their road, to be run with passenger trains. They have been leased by a Philadelphia firm at $2,500 each per annum.

☞ Bella horrida, bella! Being in want of gun metal, the bell-igerent rebel leaders demanded the Secesh church bells for Bell-ona's service. Can this giving of bells to Bell-zebub, for bell-icose purposes, be reconciled with any religious ordinance.

☞ Gen. Burnside has invented a new engine of war, to be termed the Railroad Monitor. It is a locomotive completely covered with railroad iron, and so constructed as to carry two guns—one on each end. It is designed for service on the railroad from Newbern to Beaufort, to prevent the rebels from destroying the track.

☞ A pious minister after lecturing a Sunday School class in the most edifying manner, proposed to close the exercises by singing "Jordan," meaning the hymn, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand." The worthy man was horrified by hearing the school strike up "Jordan am a hard road travel I believe."

☞ There are over thirty special correspondents of various papers throughout the Union now with Gen. Halleck's army, to say nothing about a number who accompany divisions. This is the largest representation of the press ever assembled to witness a battle, and between them all what the public don't learn about the forthcoming conflict—if come it does—will hardly be worth knowing.

☞ In Upper Egypt, Illinois, they have some of the hardest shell preachers. A friend writes that he dropped in the other day to hear one of them preach. After announcing his text, the preacher began: "My dear brethren and sistern, I solicit your prayerful and undivided attention while I cite your minds to the passage of Scripture I have just read. In which remarks I shall try to do you good as doth the upright in heart, provided my text don't throw me."

Naval Engagement before Richmond

On Saturday last, the iron-clad gunboats Galena, Nangatuck and Monitor, accompanied by several other gunboats made an attempt to pass up the James River to Richmond, but were repulsed. A special correspondent of the *Press* gives the following account of the engagement:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 18—P. M.—The Stevens battery, known as the Nangatuck, has just arrived here from the scene of action in front of Richmond, and I have some interesting details of the important operations of Commodore Rodgers' fleet in the upper waters of the James river.

It seems that our iron-clad sloop-of-war Galena proceeded up the river, leading the fleet, and silencing the minor batteries that lined the shore, until the fleet had arrived at a point in the James river about eight miles below Richmond, where there is a bluff, upon which a series of strong batteries have been constructed up to the city.

These batteries were found to be mounted with superior rifled guns of very heavy calibre.

The Galena was moored in close to these shore batteries yesterday morning, and opened a terrific fire upon them, the Monitor, Nangatuck, and other vessels assisting.

At first, the shot of the rebel guns rolled off the sides of the Galena, making only dents in her mail, but gradually after five hours' fighting, it was found that the steel-pointed balls used by the rebels were piercing her.

Thirty shots struck her and lodged, whilst two went entirely through her, tumbling out on the other side.

A shell burst in the Galena during the engagement which unfortunately killed seventeen of the crew and wounded nineteen. But even this sad accident did not dishearten the brave Captain Rodgers and his crew. They fought on until dark, and until their ammunition had nearly given out.

The Nangatuck was ably handed by Captain Constable, but, after firing seven magnificent shots, her splendid bow gun burst, killing two men and wounding three others, including Capt. Constable, who was struck in the head by a piece of the flying metal. We are happy to learn that he is not seriously injured.

A flaw was discovered in the metal, and this was, no doubt, the cause of the explosion.

Lieutenant Morris, in command of the gunboat Port Royal, and late of the Cumberland was slightly wounded.

Commodore Rodgers was wounded painfully, but not seriously, in the left cheek.

These are all the casualties heard of up to the sailing of the Nangatuck for Fortress Monroe.

The slaughter among the rebels in the batteries is said to have been terrible, although they had the advantage of our gunboats in having the batteries situated on a bluff.

The fight will be renewed shortly, when Commodore Rodgers hopes to silence the rebel forts, and if he can pass the obstructions known to be placed in the river above the batteries, he will take the city.

A mortar boat was greatly needed during the action, as with it the batteries could have been taken quite easily.

The Monitor was at last accounts ahead, no ball yet fired by the enemy having any effect upon her iron-clad turret.

The Battle at Williamsburg.

There seems to be considerable doubt as to whether this battle should be called a victory or a defeat for our arms. It is now, however, generally admitted that although the commencement of the contest was badly bungled, and although the loss was very and needlessly heavy on our side, yet that it ended in a decided victory, and accomplished important results. One thing seems to be conceded Hooker was not properly supported, though there were troops within easy reach that had not been brought into action, and Raymond fixes the blame on Gen. Sumner. Gov. Sprague, who was present, seeing that our men was at a disadvantage, and that they were likely to be repulsed, at ten o'clock started back and rode in person to Gen. McClellan's headquarters, a distance of ten miles, to solicit his immediate presence on the field.

There can, however, be no doubt of one thing, that in this action the Eastern troops showed as much pluck and doggedness as have ever been displayed in the West. One of the regiments which suffered most severely, was the First Excelsior, or Sickles's Brigade, which can be taken as a sample. It was ordered to hold a position on Hooker's left, and remained without reinforcements, and exposed to the several regiments, until ordered to withdraw. Two field officers, twenty-one company officers, and four hundred out of eighteen hundred men were killed or wounded. Its Colonel, Wm. Dwight, a Massachusetts boy, was repeatedly urged by subordinate officers, and once commanded by a brigade officer to retire, but replied, "My orders are to hold the position." When his regiment was at last relieved, Gen. Heintzelman uncovered as he marched by him, and his command gave nine cheers. Col. Dwight was left on the field for dead, having received three wounds, and was then taken prisoner, but released on parole.

Raymond has been again carefully over the ground trying to *weigh* the battle and its consequences, and the result of his investigation is that it was a very important battle, and very injurious to the rebels. When Gov. Sprague brought word to McClellan how matters were going, the latter started right off and arrived on the field about two P. M. He saw the state of the case at a glance, and found our troops on the left exhausted and withdrawn to a field half a mile in the rear for rest.

Raymond then describes how General Smith's division of five regiments crossed over a swamp and ravine by a route three miles around, and took the rebels in the flank. How Gen. Early's brigade came at them and was repulsed and routed by our heavy infantry fire and Gen. Hancock's bayonet charge. Our men pursued them—bayoneting many whom they overtook, and taking some two hundred prisoners. The rest fled across the field, and carried their own terror into the rebel ranks. It is also known that when about 2 P. M. the action was against us, the news of our defeat spread beyond Williamsburg, and an immense body of rebel troops were recalled from the front, and reaching Williamsburg, were quartered in the houses and located about the streets and squares.

Raymond then describes the subsequent route, which was complete. He says in the space of five miles he found over fifty wagons abandoned. Besides this were left blankets, knapsacks thrown away, muskets flung aside, camps abandoned, with all their equipage, artillery broken up and left in the road, wagon after wagon stuck in the mud or buried by the side of the highway—horses dead, or dying half buried before life had left them in the deep thick mud in which their dying bodies were imbedded—all of these things bore emphatic testimony to the haste and hopeless recklessness of the rebel flight.

Late from Port Royal.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The steamship Atlantic has arrived, with dates to the 14th instant.—Among her passengers is General Gilmore, who commanded at the reduction of Fort Pulaski.

The steamer Planter had arrived from Charleston having been run away with by a contraband pilot and crew. She brought papers of the 12th, and had on board seven heavy guns and one eight-inch rifled gun, intended for Fort Ripley, being constructed on the middle ground, Charleston harbor.

The steamer Planter, which was run away from the rebels by her pilot, Robert Small, is a new tugboat employed about Charleston harbor, which was seized by the Confederate Government, and converted into a gunboat, mounting a rifled gun aft. She has been in the habit of running out to sea to reconnoitre, and was, therefore, no unusual appearance near the forts guarding the entrance. Small, who was the helmsman and pilot, conceived the idea of running away, and plotted with several friends, slaves like him, to take them off.

On the evening of May 11 her officers left the ship, then at the wharf in Charleston, and went to their homes. Small then took the fireman and assistant engineers, all whom were slaves, in his confidence, had the fires banked up, and everything made ready to start by daylight.

At quarter to four on Saturday morning the lines which fastened the vessel to the dock were cast off, and the ship quietly glided into the stream. Here the harbor guard hailed the vessel, but Small promptly gave the countersign, and was allowed to pass.

The vessel now called at a dock a distance below, where the families of the crew came on board.

When off Fort Sumter the sentry on the ramparts hailed the boat, and Small sounded the countersign with the whistle, three shrill sounds and one hissing sound. The vessel being known to the officers of the day, no objection was raised, the sentry only singing out, "Blow the d—d Yankees to h—ll, or bring one of them in." "Aye, aye!" was the answer; and every possible effort was made to get below.

Hardly was the vessel out of range when Small ran up the white flag, and went to the United States fleet, where he surrendered the vessel. She had on board seven heavy guns for Fort Ripley, a fort now building in Charleston harbor, which were to be taken thither the next morning.

Small, with the crew and their families, sixteen persons, were sent to the flag-ship at Port Royal, and an officer placed on board the Planter, who took her also to Commodore Dupont's vessel.—Small is a middle-aged negro, and his features betray nothing of the firmness of character he displayed. He is said to be one of the most skillful pilots of Charleston, and to have a thorough knowledge of all the ports and inlets on the coast of South Carolina.

An Important Proclamation of Gov. Johnson of Tennessee.

On Friday last Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9, 1862.

WHEREAS, Certain persons unfriendly and hostile to the Government of the United States, have banded themselves together, and are now going at large through many of the counties in this State, arresting, maltreating, and plundering Union citizens wherever found:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by the virture of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim, that in every instance in which a Union man is arrested and maltreated by the marauding bands aforesaid, five or more rebels from the most prominent in the immediate neighborhood shall be arrested, imprisoned, and otherwise dealt with, as the nature of the case may require. And further, in all cases in which the property of citizens loyal to the Government of the United States is taken or destroyed, full and and ample remuneration shall be made to them out of the property of such rebels in the vicinity as have sympathized with, and given aid, comfort, information, or encouragement, to the parties committing such depredations.

This order will be executed in letter and spirit. All citizens are hereby warned, under heavy penalty, from entertaining, receiving, or encouraging, such persons so banded together, or in any wise connected therewith.

By the Governor,
ANDREW JOHNSON.
EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

From the Newbern Progress, May 10.

Glorious News From the Old North State.

The information which we give below is gratifying to the lover of his country. North Carolina at last begins to awake to the fact that J. Davis & Co., have been making a cat's paw of the old North State to poke their chestnuts out of the fire, and refuses longer to submit to the disgrace and burden which has been imposed upon her by the scoundrels at Richmond. The old patriotic fires which burned so brightly at Alamance and Mecklenburg are rapidly developing themselves, and we trust will burn with an increasing brilliancy upon the altars of liberty. North Carolina is in a fair way of being regenerated from the thraldom of sin and rebeldom. We trust that this may prove the harbinger of better days, and that bright prospects are ahead for our beloved country. We obtain the news by way of Washington, and direct from Raleigh.

The arrest of Mayor Respess, of Washington N. C., who was seized in the night time in the most summary manner and hurried off to Richmond in irons, is creating a most intense excitement in the State. The Governor of the State, (who is not in prison, as reported,) backed by the Convention, sent a peremptory demand to the Richmond authorities for the immediate delivery of the person of Mayor Respess, who was kept in close confinement. His trial was in progress when they received the demand and the authorities at Richmond informed the committee sent by Governor Clark that there were a few more witnesses to appear in the case, and they desired to complete the trial. The committee informed the authorities at Richmond that the person of the mayor must be delivered up forthwith, otherwise North Carolina would send a force to back up the demand of the Convention. Mr. Respess was delivered over to the committee, and went to Raleigh rejoicing.—He was set at liberty and is now on his way home to Washington where the Union citizens are preparing to give him an ovation. This committee was also instructed to, and did, deliver an order to the Virginia chivalry that North Carolina was capable of managing her own affairs, and that no more of the citizens must be taken out of the State.

In connection with this matter we also learn that J. Davis, a few days since ordered Governor Clark to furnish them all the means of transportation and defence possible to aid them in the passage to and through the cotton States, and also for additional troops. Gov. Clark, backed by the Convention, informed him that he had received all the aid from North Carolina that he could expect, and that hereafter no more troops would be permitted to leave the State, and has ordered all the North Carolina State troops home.

Gov. Clark informed the rebels that they could use the railroads in retreating homewards, and that they would run their own risk of being intercepted by a Union force at any part of the State.

The above information comes from a member of the Convention.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, May 13.

A Brave Woman Kills a Scoundrel.

Private letters received in this place give the particulars of an affair which recently happened at Cape Girardeau in which a lady of this city bore an active part. Mrs. Kendrick, wife of Captain Frank Kendrick, of the second Iowa cavalry, had been staying at a hotel in that village for some time when she was aroused one night by a man at her room door, who desired admittance, which was of course refused, and on his persisting, she called for help. He then fled, but came the second time when she again raised the alarm, and he ran off. The landlord of the hotel then gave Mrs. Kendrick a pistol, and advised her to use it in case the scoundrel came again. He did so, and she then threatened to shoot him if he disturbed her again, when he left. Two or three nights after she was again awakened by the rapping at her room door, she opened it and asked him what he wanted, and if he remembered what she told him. He replied that he wanted to come in and see her, and guessed she would not hurt anybody with an empty pistol, and then he tried to push her back into her room, so as to enter and close the door. Raising her pistol, she fired, the ball entering the neck near the jugular vein, and he fell dead on the spot. He proved to be a prominent citizen of the town, a wealthy man and a leading secessionist. When the news became known about town, a crowd of his fellow secessionists mobbed the house and threatened to hang Mrs. Kendrick, and it is not improbable they would have tried to carry out their designs if a guard had not been placed around the house by the commander of the federal forces at the Cape.

Mrs. Kendrick promptly made known what she had done, and went before a magistrate, who, after an examination, gave her a certificate of honorable discharge; it is also said that the wife of the deceased, who leaves a large family, expressed her approval, under the circumstances, of what Mrs. Kendrick had done. The citizens also presented her with a pair of elegant pistols, as a mark of favor. Mr. Kendrick shortly after joined her husband in the army on the Upper Tennessee.

In this act, melancholy as is the fact that any man should thus bring down upon himself such punishment, Mrs. Kendrick exhibited a determined heroism, combined with true womanly dignity, that does her much honor. Her act will be applauded wherever it is known, and were there a few more examples of this kind, there would be far less libertines in the world.

Affairs at Cumberland Gap.

A Correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* writes from Cumberland Ford, on the 8th, that Gen. Morgan had sent out nine regiments on a reconnoissance to Cumberland Gap. The advance met the enemy's pickets and had a sharp skirmish with them, in which two rebels were killed, three captured, and four of our men wounded. All necessary information was gained, and the expedition returned. Ever since there have been regular daily details of regiments for pioneer duty, and it is said that they are engaged in hauling up cannon to the summit of a mountain in reach of the rebel fortifications. Gen. Morgan is also awaiting the arrival of more guns before commencing an attack.

Captain Myers of the 1st Tennessee Union regiment, who has long been a terror to the rebels and an object of their peculiar hate, was recently captured by them, and they resolved to hang him, insolently sending word to Gen. Morgan, stating their intention and offering their pledge of honor that if he wanted to, he might come alone and see the pleasant exhibition undisturbed, and be allowed safe conduct back to his quarters again.—This word was brought under a flag of truce to Morgan. The General replied that he believed their pledge of honor so far that he had no doubt he could go there in safety to see the execution, and could come back safely, and therefore they must also believe his pledge of honor, which he sent them; "and," said he, "I give you my word of honor that, if Captain Myers is hung, I will hang every officer I capture from this out, and a dozen privates on the day he is, if I am cashiered by return express from Washington." The flag took these words back; and, as Morgan is conceded by the rebels to be a man of his word, and by every one else, too, the hanging was indefinitely postponed.

☞ It is reported from Fredericksburg, Virginia, that the merchants of that place, who are largely indebted to the Northern houses, are selling off their real estate and personal property, with the avowed intention of defrauding their creditors.

☞ The New York lawyers complain of very dull times at the bar, and say that not fifty of the three thousand there are making a living.

☞ Col. Coffin says Opothleyoholo told him as he was starting for Fort Leavenworth, "You must bring us down some *wagons that shoot!*"

☞ It is stated that Lewis Washington, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, died of fever in Richmond last week.

Altoona Tribune.
PRINTED ON
Campbell's $650 "Country Press."
TRIBUNE POWER-PRES
CARD & JOB
PRINTING OFFICE.
Having, within the past two years, made considera addition to our establishment in the way of new fa type, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling chine, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Po Press, (a cut of which we give above) we are now prepa to execute anything in the line of printing or rulin a style equal to any establishment in the State, an prices equally low. We can execute, on short notice styles of
Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Ca
Circulars, Programmes,
MAMMOTH POSTERS, SALE BILL
BILL AND LETTER-HEADS
Pamphlets, Pay and Check Ro
BLANK BOOKS,
MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KIND
All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can satisfaction if we have the opportunity.
Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia and nie streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ON BONNETS.—The net is the frame to the picture. A pretty wants the setting to add lustre to its loveliness A homely one hopes, by a happy combinatio tints, to soften its ugliness, or to suggest a be which it does not possess. The present bon look like coal scuttles, and will hardly succee making any one look handsomer. In their an to grow all of a sudden, they have burst out hind as before. They may be decidedly sty but are not graceful. A high pointed shelf truding over the forehead, and a bag of lace ha ing out of the crown, large enough for a pocket, is anything but artistic. Still, it is refr ing to see heads crowned with flowers instea feathers. To us there was always an incongr in robbing poor ostriches and smaller birds of pretty tails, in order to trick out feminine he But flowers are a natural ornament. Doub one of the first things Eve did was to knot flo in her hair, and to this day flowers and rare in tation of flowers make the most simple and l tiful adorning of her multiplied daughters. most graceful spring hat worn is the simple st void of the silk or lace crown, trimmed with ded green or violet tints.

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Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Cards.

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HASTENING ON.—Nearer and nearer comes the gentle approach of summer. Over the green fields and on the hill side, in the valley and along the winding road, the grass is growing brighter in its hue, and the earth happier in its verdure. While everything around us looks bright, cheerful and happy, those ladies who secured their spring dresses at J. & J. Lowther's appear the happiest of their sex—and well they may, because now, there is no use in attempting to deny the fact that the above named firm did bring the prettiest and most varied selection of ladies dress goods that was brought to the town this spring. Ladies who are competent to judge have said so, and admitted themselves bewildered when they came to select from their stock. As an evidence of the superiority of their goods and their success in pleasing the fancy of the ladies, it is deemed only necessary to say that their first invoice is already exhansted, and that one of the firm is now in the city selecting a new assortment of summer goods. Now, ladies, if you are wanting anything light, airy, handsome, excellent, grave or gay, right in the fashion, wait until John returns (about Saturday) and he will "bring it right along" with him. He always does.

"ITS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.—While many are suffering the consequences of this internal war, the publishers of illustrated papers, giving representations of battle scenes, are certainly reaping a rich harvest. Their enterprise is meritorious. We cannot tell you all that Harper and Leslie contains this week, you must buy them to find out. They are well worth the price. You can get them at Fet's Oak Hall.

BEARS KILLED.—Three young bears were killed in the neighborhood of No. 8, on Tuesday of last week. They were chased off the mountain by the fire and were heading for a cooler retreat, when they were killed by some men who were endeavoring to stay the progress of the fire.—*Standard.*

For the Altoona Tribune.

Association Funeral Services.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Noticing a funeral, recently, of a friend, aroond whose grave were assembled persons performing the solemn rites common on such occasions, whom I should deem scarcely suitable characters to perform so sacred a duty, I am induced to address you a few lines on a subject painfully revolting to a great many minds. I allude to the practice of irreligious men conducting religious services over the dead bodies of their friends, at the grave, as is frequently done in cases of deceased members of associations.

The services attending the burial of the dead are *universally* of a religious character, and anything that in the slightest disturbs the solemnity of the occasion must be shocking to the feelings of friends and attendants. The funeral service, while it is the last sad duty rendered a deceased friend, is also intended and made use of as a warning to the living, to remind them that they too are fast approaching the same end, and exhorting them to live in the fear of God that their last of earth may be in peace, with a sure prospect of happiness in Heaven. The peculiarly solemn nature of these services, to have the proper effect upon those present, demands that they should be conducted by those whose known character is that, at least, of professing christians. No others have a right to fill so sacred an office.

My thoughts were first turned to this subject, a few years since, by the following circumstance:—A pious, honored member of one of the distinguished orders of the day, after a long and painful illness, which was borne with christian fortitude, died. His brethren of the order assembled to perform their last duty. One scene enacted at that time will never be erased from my memory. In the sanctuary of Christ, whither the body had been taken, around the coffin, in the gaudy trappings of their fraternity, stood a few of his late brethren. Among them were bloated liquor drinkers, one a licensed rum seller, and worse, if worse could be, there stood one who publicly sneers at the Bible, pronouncing it a fable,—one who is, in plain words, an infidel. And still others were there whose daily language was stained with oaths and vulgar profanity. These men were *there* performing *religious services over the dead body of a christian*—men whose daily actions gave the *lie* to the utterances of their mouths on that occasion. But further, a their head assisting, and by his presence countenancing, these men in their mockery, stood a minister of the gospel. The beautiful ritual of the order was disgraced and its solemn teachings rendered a horrid farce. More recently, at a funeral of a member of an association, a prayer at the grave was read by a person who (it is asserted by those present) was actually intoxicated. On this occasion also, a minister of the gospel was present and was expected and intended to join in the services, but after this vile exhibition he refused to act. (Thank God, *he* revered his calling.) In other instances has the writer listened to formal prayers being read by men whose characters were far from being that of christians, not even *professors* of religion.

Services like these do not destroy the power and beauty of religion, but they tend to cast a shade upon it and thus create distrust in the minds of many who, by such mockery, are driven from its embrace, too often into infidelity. Think for a moment of worshipping a God who would hear and answer alike the prayers of the christian in sincerity and of the profane in mockery. What avail will it be to the departing soul to be followed by prayers and blessings from the lips of wicked men?

This practice prevails almost entirely in the interment of members of associations. Were the same persons buried by their friends such mocking services would not be permitted for one moment. They would be regarded as desecration. It is equally offensive to morals and religion if practiced in public by associations.

Surely among the numerous members of our organizations there are those whose personal character would entitle them to conduct the religious ceremonies of their orders, consistent with their sacred nature.

May we not hope that these things will cease.

KLEBER.

☞ Emerson Ethridge, in a recent speech at Nashville thus spoke of the initials "J. B.":

I am not superstitious, gentlemen, but allow me to tell you that I shall always steer clear of the initials "J. B." J. B. indicates John Breckinridge, J. B. stands for James Buchanan, J. B. suggests Judah Benjamin, J. B. stands for John Bell, and without attempting to be offensive, I will remind you that J. B. stands for John Brown.

And, if he had known the man, he would undoubtedly have added "J. B." of the *Whig*.

Death of Brig. Gen. Keim.

We regret to announce the death of Brig. General Wm. H. Keim, which occurred at the Brady House in this city about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after several days' illness of typhoid fever. Gen. Keim was identified with the military affairs of the State for the last twenty years, and at the commencement of the rebellion held the commission of Major General of the Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia, as well as the office of Surveyor General of the State. When a call was made by the President for volunteers, he was among the first to offer his services, and issued a general order to his Division to hold itself in readiness for immediate service. He served with distinction as a Major General of volunteers in the "three months' campaign," by virtue of the commission he held from the State, and at the expiration of that term of service, after a few months' recuperation with his family and friends at home, he was honored with a commission as Brigadier General of volunteers. Having accepted the appointment, he resigned the office of Surveyor General, and was assigned to the command of a brigade in Gen. M'Dowell's army, in which position he served with much credit until a short time ago, when he was attacked with the illness which terminated in his death as above stated. His remains were taken to Reading for interment.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, 17th inst.*

More About the Merrimac.

The armament of the Merrimac, says a deserted officer, consisted of twelve guns—two seven inch rifled pivot guns, fore and aft, each working out of three port holes: four nine inch smooth bore guns, Dahlgren pattern: four six inch rifle guns, and two boat howitzers, twelve pounders, both on her upper deck, fore and art to repel boarders. Com. Tatnall made a speech to the crew, who had been mustered on deck, after a boat from Norfolk had reached the vessel, bringing the news of the occupation of the city by our forces. The substance of the speech, as related by the gunner, was this:—"Boys, Norfolk has been taken by the Yankees, and our supplies are cut off. Although the vessel has been lightened, the pilot says he cannot get her up James river, so we have concluded to blow her up. You can make your escape the best way possible."

Tatnall was carried away from the Merrimac on a litter, he was so feeble. The Merrimac's crew numbered 360 men. At the time of her explosion her magazines, fore and aft, were full of ammunition. Seventy-five of the crew have taken the oath of allegiance at Norfolk. They had received but fifty dollars for their services in the Confederate navy—the money consisted of Confederate shinplasters.

TO THE PUBLIC:—An experience of six months has fully convinced me that the CASH SYSTEM *is the best*, both for merchant and consumer. It enables the merchant to sell at ONE-HALF LESS PROFIT and make more clear money, with less trouble than he can by selling on credit: and the reason is obvious—he gets the money down for everything he wants to sell, and has the use of it immediately.—The consumer also saves by buying for cash, because he gets his merchandise at from 25 to 50 per cent. below what he would have to pay if he bought on credit, or even if he bought at a store which sells on credit. The credit business always loses a certain per centage, which must be made up from cash or prompt monthly payers.

I am determined to do nothing but a CASH BUSINESS, and have but *ONE PRICE* for my Goods.

I have just returned from the cities of New York and Philadelphia with the *largest and cheapest assortment of Goods ever brought to Altoona.* I would first invite attention to my complete selection of DRY GOODS, such as Morianta Silks, Black Silks, Ducals, Reps, Foulards, Schallies, Delaines, Poplins, Debeges, Ginghams, Cambrics, Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Linens, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Gloves, Hosiery. Also, a fine stock of Cassimeres, Cottonades, Jeans, &c., for men and boys.

A splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes, for ladies, misses, men and boys.

A great variety of CARPETS, ranging in price from 12½ cents upward. Oil-Cloths of different patterns and prices. Window-Shades, of all styles.

Children's WAGONS, from $3.25 upwards. Spring Wagons only $4.25.

Wall Paper and Bordering—a large and entirely new selection, embracing the latest and most beautiful styles of Paper for Halls, Parlors, Offices, Bed-Rooms, &c., ranging in price from 5 cents per bolt, upwards.

GROCERIES.—My stock of Groceries is unsurpassed, being entirely fresh. Best Syrup Molasses, only 60 cents per gallon; 2d class only 50 cents. Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 11½ cents per lb. Coffee, Tea, Spices, Salt, Fish, Soap, Candles, and everything in that line, at CASH PRICES.

In the QUEENSWARE line, I have the largest stock in town: Wedgewood's celebrated Iron-Stone Tea Sets, forty-six pieces, only $3.87. China Sets complete, only $12.00. Chamber Sets, from $1.25 upward.

In the way of GLASSWARE, I have everything mentionable, such as Fruit Stands, Cake Stands, Jelly Dishes, Preserve Jars, Goblets, Tumblers, &c., &c.

I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel confident that I can convince them that it is cheaper to buy *for cash* than *on credit*; and also, that my stock is worth an examination.

R. A. O. KERR.

Altoona, April 17, 1862.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Wm. Boyden, Esq., in this place, on the 14th inst., by Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Mr. JOHN N. RICKABAUGH to Miss SADE ELDER, both of Altoona.

In St. John's (Catholic) Church, in this place, on Sunday evening, 18th inst, by Rev. J. Tuigg, Mr. J. T. PRENDERGAST to Miss MARY BRUNKER, both of Altoona.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. E. W. Kirby, Mr. WILLIAM MOUNCE to Miss SALLY KELLY, all of Woodberry tp.

In St. Mary's Church, Williamsburg, on the 15th inst., by Rev. John Walsh, Mr. A. B. HOOVER, of Tyrone City, and Miss SALLIE HARBISON, of Williamsburg.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. A. H. Taylor, Mr. SAMUEL L. CHRISTIE, of Allegheny tp., to Miss MARY STITLER TEMPLETON, of Frankstown tp.

DIED:

On Thursday last, JACOB CONFER, a well known and highly respected citizen of Claysburg, Blair county.

In Frankstown, March 26th, MOLLIE E., only child of James and Martha Jenkins, aged 6 years and 4 months.

In the same place, April 29th, Mrs. MARGARET JENKINS, in the 66th year of her age.

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD!

STEP BY STEP!

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO inform his old customers and the public generally that he has this spring gone into the Dry Good business, and has just received a large and entirely new stock of

Dress Goods

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,

And among which may be found every quality of goods, the names of which it would be too tedious to enumerate. I have also largely increased my stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

and have now a full assortment for

LADIES, MISSES, CHILDREN, MEN AND BOYS.

In the line of pure, fresh and cheap

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

I will not "knock under" to any of my competitors. In this department I feel sure that I can render satisfaction.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price allowed.

Store on the corner of Annie and Rebecca streets, East Altoona. THOMAS HESLOP.

Altoona, May 22, 1862.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS MY WIFE HANNAH L. SHELLENBERGER (formerly Hannah L. Hibbs), has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date, unless compelled by law.

May 29, 1862-3t* ED. SHELLENBERGER.

THREE LOTS FOR SALE.—One on the South-Eastern Side of Claudia street, 50 X 125 feet—being No. 1 in Block WW.

One on the North-Western side of Elizabeth Street—being No. 10 in block HH.

One on the South-Western side of Agnes street—being No 3 in block QQ.

For terms, apply to G. W. STEWART, 3d door below the Post-Office, in Brant's Row. [May 15-3t]

S. M. WOODKOK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Altoona, Penn'a,

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties. Being associated with CHARLES E. PLEASANT, Esq., Military and Claim Agent, of Washington City, he will devote special attention to the prosecution and collection of claims against the United States, including Pensions, Bounty Lands, Arrears of Pay for Services in the Army and Navy, and generally all business before any of the Departments.

Office on Virginia Street, 2 doors above Julia Street.

May 15, 1862-tf.

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE OR TRADE.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES to sell, or trade for property in the Borough of Altoona, a tract of FIFTY ACRES OF GOOD WHITE PINE AND WHITE OAK TIMBER LAND, situate in Clearfield county, two miles from Glen Hope, one mile from Clearfield Creek, and within thirty rods of an excellent SAWMILL. It is within 18 miles of Tipton, by the Plank Road 17 miles from Tyrone by Turnpike, and 9 miles from Ocesia, on the Tyrone and Phillipsburg Rail Road—the Plank Road from Glen Hope to Osceola running within one mile of the land.

About 30 acres of this tract will be very good FARM LAND when the timber is taken off, and the balance good MEADOW LAND.

The advantages of this piece of land over many others can be known by calling on the undersigned in Altoona.

May 15, 1862-1m] GEORGE B. GALER.

SAMUEL I. FRIES ..... STEPHEN WINTERS

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES of all Patterns, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

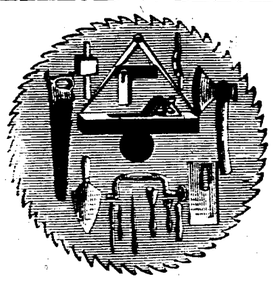
ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper- and tinning room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

HARDWARE.



The subscribers have added Hardware to their line of business, and are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harrisburg and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862. FRIES & WINTERS.

ONWARD! ONWARD!!

EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO!

NOW OPEN

On the corner of Branch and Annie Streets,

EAST ALTOONA,

AN ENTIRELY

NEW STOCK OF GOODS!

HAVING DISPOSED OF THE entire stock of old goods in the above stand at auction, we desire to say to the public that we have just opened out an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

to which we invite the attention of the public. We are determined to sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock embraces a large and complete assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting, in part, of plain and fancy Silks, all-wool Delaines, Alpacas, Challie Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, De Barge, Travelling Dress Goods, and all the

LATEST STYLE PRINTS.

Men's Wear.

We have received a large and well selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS, such as Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver Teens, Velvet Cords, and other fashionable goods for men and boys.

WHITE GOODS.

Irish Linen, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, plain and dotted Swiss, Bobinets, Edgings, &c.

We have a large assortment of Ladies' Needlework Collars and Sets, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, &c. Also, Ticking, Checks, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

SPRING SHAWLS.

We have received a large lot of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES' GAITERS,

HATS & CAPS, SHAKER BONNETS, &c.,

which we are determined to sell cheaper than ever.

QUEEENSWARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

HARDWARE,

Groceries, Flour,
Bacon, Cheese,
Syrups, Molasses,
Mackerel, Herring,
Carbon Oil, Fish Oil,
Drugs and Medicines,

and, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

☞ As we make our purchases almost entirely for cash, and as we will sell for

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable us to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & CO.

Altoona, April 15, 1862-tf

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

Annie Street, East Altoona, a few doors above Branch Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell at prices equally as low as his competitors. His stock consists of

FLOUR, FEED,
BACON, HAMS,
FISH, SALT,
POTATOES, COFFEE,
SUGAR, TEA,
SPICES, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, TUBS,
BRUSHES,
BUCKETS, BROOMS,
RAISINS, LEMONS,
ORANGES, FIGS,
DATES, COMBS,
SOAPS, KNIVES,
BUTTER, EGGS,
CONFECTIONERIES, DRIED FRUIT,
AND DRUGS OF ALL KINDS.

I invite the public to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to please in quality and price.

May 8, 1862-tf WM. H. PERCIVAL.

C. C. SERVER & SON,

(SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS R. TAYLOR & CO.)

Paper, Envelope, and Printers' Card

WAREHOUSE,

No. 513, MINOR STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WRITING, LETTER, NOTE, PRINTING, WRAPPING, MANILLA, TISSUE, SHOE AND HARDWARE PAPERS,

Printers' Cards,

BONNET, BOX AND STRAW BOARDS.

Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers,

Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

May 1st, 1862.-1y.

EVERYBODY CALLS AT JESSE SMITH'S.

when they want fashionable

Hats & Caps.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

Spring & Summer Styles of

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.

Oct 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

EARLY PLANTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish any number of the following varieties of

GARDEN PLANTS,

from his hot-beds, in

COLLINSVILLE, NEAR ALTOONA.

He has the Large Red Smoothe and Fegree Island Tomato Plants—Extra Early and Early Blood Turnip Beet Plants—Early York, Early Winningstadt, Large Late Drumhead and late flat Dutch Cabbage Plants, Celery, Egg and Pepper Plants—all improved varieties. Persons desiring any of the above plants should leave their orders early that they may receive the first ready for transplanting.

May 8-1m. JOHN RUTHERFORD.

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.

Commercial Agents Wanted

TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address (with stamp)

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen'l Agent.

For the Adams Manufacturing Co. DETROIT, MICH.

May 8, 1862-1y

VAN ANDEN'S PATENT

PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.

HANNAH & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, 29 Cliff St., New York.

TWO SIZES.....$1.00 & 1.25.

ON RECEIPT OF PRICE A PRESS WILL be mailed to any address, postage paid. Descriptive Circulars sent if requested. Stationers and Agents supplied on liberal terms.

☞ Extraordinary inducements offered to intelligent Agents. [May 1st, '62—3m.]

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of ROMAN RIEBENACK, late of the Borough of Altoona, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same, without delay, to

ADAM ODENWÄLDER,
JOSEPHINE RIEBENACK,
Executors of Roman Riebenack, dec'd.

ALTOONA, PA., May 1, 1862.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CLABAUGH, President.

JAS. LOWTHER, Secretary. [May 15-'62]

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf]

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP, cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S.

LADIES' SHAWLS AND SCARFS for sale cheap at LAUGHMAN'S.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS, from $1.00 to $6.00 per pair, for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, Collars, Neck-Ties, &c., for Ladies and Gentlemen, at LAUGHMAN'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, from 75 cents upwards, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

SELLING—CHEAP FOR CASH—all the above articles, at LAUGHMAN'S, at the Express Office, Altoona House.

Altoona, May 1, 1862.

April 24] GOOD NEWS! [Altoona 1862.

McCormick's New Goods HAVE ARRIVED!

HIS assortment of Fancy Dress Goods is full and complete, consisting of all the LATEST STYLES OF FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN MANUFACTURES. The Gedercheurs, Mozambiques, Lavilla Cloths, (plain and figured,) Poplins, Parisdechene, Silk Poplins, Challies, Delaines, &c., with all the best makes of Calico

AT OLD PRICES,

from 8 to 12½ cents, with all the varieties usually kept, as cheap as any house can sell—all having been bought for NEXT CASH. Also, a full line of heavy COTTONADES, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Also, a full and complete stock of

GROCERIES.

Nice Brown Sugar for 8 cts. Best Brown Sugar for 10 cts. White Sugar at 12½ cts. Best Syrup Molasses at 62½ cts. Baking Molasses, from 37½ to 50 cents per gallon; with all other articles in the line at Old Prices, excepting Coffee and Tea, which have advanced.

We are thankful for past favors, and hope, by strict application to business, and a desire to please our customers in prices, qualities and styles, to retain their patronage. All goods in our line will be sold STRICTLY FOR CASH, or in exchange for Produce, Lumber, &c., for which the highest price will be allowed.

McCORMICK'S STORE,
NORTH WARD.

N. B.—As we are going out of the Clothing business, all goods on hand will be sold at a fraction over cost.

THE ELEGANT HORSE, *SIR CHARLES,*

will stand the ensuing season at the following places, commencing on Monday, April 14th, viz:—The first three days at the stable of Johnston & Gibbs, in Hollidaysburg; the next three days at the stable of Mr. Shoemaker, in Martinsburg; and the next three days at the stable of the owner, in Logan township—changing alternately throughout the season.

DESCRIPTION.

Sir Charles is a beautiful Bright Bay, with black mane and tail, fifteen hands high, and is nine years old this Spring.

PEDIGREE.

Sir Charles was bred in Virginia, and was sired by the celebrated Sir Charles, of that State, who beat Wood Pecker, at Point Pleasant, Va., for a purse of $5,000. The present Sir Charles was formerly kept at Harrisburg, and his colts, at one year old sold for $200.—The grand-sire of this Horse stood at $100 the insurance, in the Valley of Virginia.

TERMS.

To insure a mare with foal, $15, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; for the season, $10, to be paid at the end of the season; single service, $5, to be paid in advance. All accidents or escapes are at the risk of owners of mares, after they are known to be with foal. M. RUNTEN, Owner.

April 27, 1862-6t.] JOHN JAMES, Groom.

POKED OUT AGAIN!

The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out

AT HIS OLD STAND,

on Virginia st., a few doors below the Supt's Office,

with an entirely new and fresh supply of

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, POTATOES, CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED OATS, RYE, CORN,

TEAS of all kinds, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES, Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candies, &c. Also a large stock of

LIQUORS!

All the above goods will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock. LOUIS PLACK.

April 17, '62-tf.

JUST OPENED AND READY FOR SALE, AT

M'CORMICK'S STORE,

NICE NEW HAMS,
SHOULDERS AND SIDES,
DRIED PEACHES AND DRIED APPLES,
LARD, FISH, SALT, &C.,
THE BEST SYRUPS,
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, &C.

Also, a large assortment of

LAMP-SHADES, &C.,

with the best article of

RECTIFIED CARBON OIL;

all of which will be sold VERY CHEAP for Cash or Country Produce. ☞ CALL AND SEE ☜

Altoona, Mar h 6, 1862.-tf.

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $13 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.

By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to

$100 BOUNTY

from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.

For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona.

Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL,
12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situate on the top of the hill, above the reservoir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now laid as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 175 feet deep, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them by applying to Michael Clabaugh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church. [Altoona, April 3, 1862.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Zuck & Co. D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

Jan. 27, '59-tf

NOTICE.—Whereas, my Wife, Jane F. Shoemaker, (formerly Jane F. Caufman, daughter of Mary A. Caufman, of Altoona, Blair county, Pa.) has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I therefore caution all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. J. T. SHOEMAKER.

April 27, 1862.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned is about starting a Tannery, and wishes to buy or trade for

400 CORDS

of good ROCK OAK BARK, and also for HIDES, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Altoona, April 17, '62-tf LOUIS PLACK.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 18-1y.]

SEED POTATOES.—A lot of fine PINK EYES and NESHANNOCKS just received, in fine order. J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, April 10, 1862.-3t

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by G. W. KESSLER.

1-tf.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at G. W. KESSLER'S.

1-tf.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS just received and for sale by J. B. HILEMAN.

Oct. 18-tf

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERvers for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

TRIBUNE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — Baker, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at ½ past 9 o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spotswood, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Eberenfeld, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——, Pastor. —Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnston, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862. TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train	East	arrives	8,20 P.M.,	leaves	8,40 P.M.
"	"	West	" 7,50 A.M.,	"	8,10 A.M.
Fast	"	East	" 12,55 A.M.,	"	1,00 A.M.
"	"	West	" 8,05 P.M.,	"	8,20 P.M.
Mail	"	East	" 7,30 A.M.,	"	7,45 A.M.
"	"	West	" 6,45 P.M.,	"	7,00 P.M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, and Mail Train East and West.

☞ THE BRANCH TRAIN also makes one trip to Huntingdon—leaving Hollidaysburg at 10.15 A.M.—Altoona at 10.50 P.M.—and arriving at Huntingdon at 1.20 P.M. Returning.—Leaves Huntingdon at 1.20 P.M.—Altoona at 3.15 P.M.—and arrives at Hollidaysburg at 3.45.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	7 15 A.M.
Western Way	7 30 "
Hollidaysburg	7 15 A.M. & 6 30 P.M.
Western Through	7 20 P.M.
Eastern Through	7 20 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7.20 A.M. & 6 45 P.M.
Western Through	7 30 A.M.
Eastern Through	7 50 "
Western Way	8 20 P.M.
Eastern Way	6 45 "

Office Hours:—During the week, from 6 45 A.M. till 7 30 P.M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A.M.

GEO. W. PATTON P.M.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189, R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 632, I. O. of O. F., meets every Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Aurandt.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John W. Humes.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John Londen, Jacob Hesser, C. R. Rostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodkok.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—H. C. Dern, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos K. Ely.
Auditors—John A. Nichols, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J. L. Beifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward—John B. Wurff.
" " West Ward—Michael Clabaugh.
" " North Ward—John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward—Wm. Rodamer, John Hickey.
" West Ward—Geo. W. Kessler, Jno. Bowman.
" North Ward—Robt. Green, Alex. McCormick.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,

intended for the Spring and Summer trade.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really can't be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC.—Mrs. BRUNNER, Music Teacher, Residence on Virginia street, two doors North of the Lutheran Church, Altoona. Terms—$10 per term ($5 invariably in advance) for instructions either on the Piano, Guitar, Melodon, or Organ. Madame B. has had the advantage of a first-class European Musical education, and is known to be a competent Teacher.

No charge for the use of the instrument or for instructions in vocal music.

Altoona, Feb. 20, 1862.—8 mos.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTHS,

CANKER,

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who use it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with

A BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A Bad Breath is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

☞ *Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O S Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

☞ Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessle

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 12½ CTS. PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Neuralgia Plasters,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA,

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

NORTH WARD AHEAD!

NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for style, quality and Price cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and, as it is quite an object in these war-exciting times for every one to purchase where they can get the BEST article at the LOWEST PRICE, he would say that he can and will sell AS LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will DEFY COMPETITION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,
LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE, HATS AND CAPS,
Ginghams, Lawns, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Dried Peaches and Dried Apples, Plain and Canvassed Hams, &c., &c., &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at 12½ cents.
FAST MADDER COLORS, 10 "
FANCY DELAINES, from 12½ to 25 "
Fine Bleached MUSLINS yard wide, 12½ "
" " " ⅝ " 10 "
" " " ¾ " 6¼ "
Heavy Unbl'ched " yard " 12½ "
" " " ⅞ " 8 and 10 "
LAWNS, from 8 to 15 "
LADIES' SLIPPERS, from 40 to 50 "
" Fine, French, Sewed, Heeled BOOTEES, $1 25
" Pegged " 1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS, 2 75
" GOAT " 2 50
BOYS' GOAT. (Nos. 4 and 5.) 1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES, from 75 cents to 1 00
MEN'S CALF MONROES. 1 00
All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

GROCERIES. Rio Coffee at 20 cents, White Sugar 11 and 12½ cents. Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.; Best Honey and Lovering's Syrup, at 60 cts.; Sugar House Molasses, 40 cts.; Baking Molasses, 10 to 40 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, May 1, 1862.] North Ward.

AROUSH, Druggist,

takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to inform the public in general, that he still continues

At his Old Place of Business,

A few Doors above the Post-Office,

where he is at all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, EXTRACTS, CARBON OIL AND LAMPS, SWEET-BRIAR PIPES, CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.

LIQUORS,

FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.

Physicains Prescriptions

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED, AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.

Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION, AND

No Humbug or Clap-Trap!

WITH A VIEW OF QUITTING THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS the coming season, I now offer my stock of

WINTER GOODS AT COST!

And I feel confident that I can make it to the interest of any person in need of such goods, to call and examine Goods and Prices. They were all bought for nett CASH, and BEFORE THE ADVANCE, in the Fall, consequently, they are MUCH CHEAPER than they will be had another season.

☞ I intend to pay strict attention, hereafter, to the

HARDWARE

branch of my business; and hope, by keeping none but

The Best Make of Tools,

and buying direct from the Manufacturers, to convince our Mechanics that they can buy as ch ap from me as they can in the City.

My stock of BUILDERS' HARDWARE generally, SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS, TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, &C., &C., will always be found complete.

CHAS. J. MANN.

Altoona, March 6th, 1862.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL.

Prof. JOHN MILLER, Principal.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be conducted as to give full satisfaction

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek. $12 50
For German or French 5 00
For Music 5 00

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.

REFERENCES:

J. B. Luden, M. D., Huntingdon.
Jno McCulloch, M. D.,
H. T. Coffey, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B. Chief, Birmingham.
Rev. Thomas Stevenson, Tyrone City.
Jacob Burley, "
C. Guyer, "
W. Burley, "
M. H. Jolly, "

Altoona, May 9th, 1861-1y*

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscriber would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.

July 25, 1861.-tf.

WALL PAPER AND BORDER.—We invite the attention of persons in want of the above article, to our

IMMENSE STOCK, JUST RECEIVED

direct from the manufacturers in New York, which enables us to sell on much better terms than those who buy in small lots from second hands. Our stock consists of ALL THE NEWEST STYLES & PATTERNS, and ranging in price from six cents up to fifty cents per peice. J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, March 27th, 1862-3mos.

WM. S. BITTNER,

Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

J. G. ADLUM,

Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman. October 1, 1857.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

Spring & Summer Goods!!!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Bereges, Brilliants, Lavens, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBeges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

*** Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 4, 1862.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

THE HEROES OF PEACE

AND

THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form,

ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France: in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum*.

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,
Aug8-1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

LABOR-SAVING WASHING MACHINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the right for Blair county, of

Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine,

are now manufacturing them at Altoona, and intend to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

This machine is got up on an entirely new principle, and is considered, by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3rd. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

McMINN & DERN,
Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

We the undersigned, hereby certify that we are now using Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine and are fully satisfied that it is a very excellent article of the kind; combining as it does great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a real labor-saving washing machine.

JOHN WOODS. EMILE TIETZE.
MICHAEL CALVERT, THOS. McAULEY,
JOSEPH G. ADLUM. DANIEL PRICE.
R. A. O. KERR.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.,*
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,*

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

TIMBER AND FARM LAND WANTED.

$3,000.—A general assortment of PAINTS to this amount, of all colors, *DRY and in OIL*, well suited for Country Trade, will be exchanged for Real Estate, at wholesale prices. Improved property preferred.

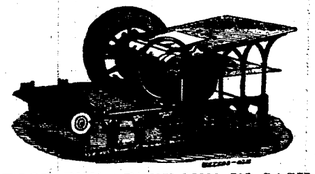
J. WHITE,
124 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 7, 1861.-6 mos.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expediciously executed at this office.

CAMPBELL'S

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR

NEWSPAPER PRESS.



FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR.

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form 27 x 44 inches with two rollers, weighs, boxed for shipment, 4200 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

There is included with the Press, one rubber blanket, two sets roller-stocks, and two roller-moulds.

Boxing and carting, $25 extra.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL,

No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1861.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-5m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

SPOUTING, &C.

RIGG would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

GROCERY, PROVISION

AND

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them in Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I shall keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861-tf.] J. BREIDWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND

VESTING,

material for

FINE AND COARSE

OVERCOATS,

material for

BOYS' CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1869-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!

The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.

☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested. ALEX. F. McKINNEY,

July 14, 1859.-tf Orrapolis, Cass County, N. Ter.

REFERENCES:

Rev. A. B. Clark, Altoona, Pa.
Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
McCrum & Dern, Editors, "
Thos. A. Scott, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. McMurtrie, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [Jan. 2 '58.

HUTTER'S

STATE CAPITOL

Book Bindery,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

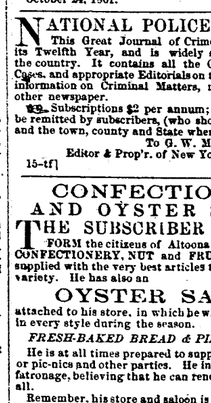
No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Treasurer's and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. Docket Dockets made of the best linen paper.

Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books rebound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Ballous, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Black wood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra style, or the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good Library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express. All work warranted. Address F. L. HUTTER,

Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return work free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 21, 1861-1y



HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS

JOHN McKPAGE, Manufacturer of all kinds of PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK, such as Tombs, Monuments, Grave-stones, Mantle-pieces, &c., &c., of the latest and most approved patterns, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the Marble Works, in Hollidaysburg, will be promptly attended to. Hollidaysburg, Pa., Nov. 7, 1860.

CROCERY AND BAKERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoicee of

FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES

and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays. He will also keep always on hand a good stock of fish and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.

LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C.

always on hand at all seasons of the year.

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter,

EGGS, GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.

always in store and for sale in large or small quantities. Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as any in town.

Dec.